



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Again, a list of indictments with the results obtained is given, beginning at page 212 and continuing to page 229. There is no analysis and no arrangement of the information; the facts of the indictments are given and the subject-matter of the indictment. Likewise, on page 217, there is an indictment for shipping a parcel of matting from San Francisco at less than published rate, to which a motion to quash was filed; the case is given as pending. In order to find that particular case it is necessary to read from page 212 to 217 on the pure chance of finding what one desires.

These criticisms are offered with a view to pointing out what seem to be serious defects in a work which, if it is to have any value, must simplify the work of the practitioner. The necessary information is undoubtedly contained in the present volume, which represents apparently great industry, but it surely might have been better directed. It would seem that another scheme of classification should be adopted, as a digest classification is not adapted to the construction of a good work on procedure. It would seem, further, that the information should be put in a much more accessible form, and that, if cases are cited, the nature of their decisions should likewise be stated, and that notes of great length should be subdivided.

CASES ON CRIMINAL LAW. By William E. Mikell, Professor of Law in the University of Pennsylvania. American Case Book Series. St. Paul: West Publishing Company. 1908. Pp. xviii, 610.

Proceeding from the dogma of the general editor of the American Case Book Series, that all methods of studying law, but the inductive method, are doomed, it needs no further introduction to the series than to say that they are intended to furnish the material for making legal inductions.

The preface of the editor offers many propositions that, thrown into almost any group of even mildly controversial jurists, might provoke responses no less heated than those invariably evoked by taking sides for or against some policy of a late and versatile executive.

The book under discussion forms one link in this chain of material for legal inductions. As the selection of cases in works of this character is of the highest importance it will be well to consider first the results of the selection, and second the classification.

It will impress the reader at once that the cases contain in

themselves, matter of a striking character well calculated to awaken the interest of the student. In the law of crimes especially, if law cases ever can have dramatic interest, they should be found there. Aside from the intrinsic interest of the cases, the opinions, it will be found, are those in which the principles involved are discussed and applied by legal minds of a high order. The cases, therefore, have been wisely selected. There are, besides, notes illustrating further the principles involved in the cases of the text.

With reference to the classification, a certain amount of actual use of a case book is necessary in order to criticise thoroughly. It may be observed in the first place that the classification, logically, is quite rigid. It is at the same time exhaustive, which should produce an effect highly desirable in a book designed to teach criminal law objectively; for example, the second chapter, which deals with the elements of crime, is arranged upon the basis of a very minute analysis of the circumstances that go to make up a crime. There is, first of all, union of intent and act followed by seven kinds of offences: those against public justice, against the law of nations, against religion, against public decency, and the like, while the ninth subdivision, which treats of the effect of consent, condonation, etc., presents seven phases of consent and condonation.

The work may roughly be divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the subjective side of the criminal law down to and including chapter seven, and the second of which might be said to illustrate the objective side of the criminal law, comprising the remainder of the work. Finally, the work is admirably adapted to the purpose expressed in the preface.